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INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE FOR
THE ELABORATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION
TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION IN THOSE COUNTRIES
EXPERIENCING SERIOUS DROUGHT AND/OR
DESERTIFICATION, PARTICULARLY IN AFRICA
Seventh session
Nairobi, 7-18 August 1995
Agenda item 2

PROCEDURES FOR COMMUNICATION OF INFORMATION AND REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

Note by the Secretariat

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GE.95-61950

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its sixth session, the INCD adopted a resolution on the organization and programme of work for the interim period (document A/AC.241/L.24). Paragraph 1 of that resolution gave Working Group II the responsibility to carry out preparatory work for the Conference of the Parties (COP) on the following item:

> "*Procedures for communication of information for the review of implementation of the Convention and its institutional arrangements.*"

2. Paragraph 4 of the same resolution requested the Secretariat to prepare documentation on this subject for the seventh session of the INCD. This note responds to that request by providing background and analysis to facilitate initial consideration of communication and review procedures. Section II summarizes provisions of the Convention relating directly or indirectly to the topic. Section III contains preliminary analyses of a number of issues that arise. Section IV, supplemented by the table in the Annex, briefly reviews the relevant practices of selected environmental conventions. Section V suggests some possible approaches to preparing for further consideration at the eighth session of the INCD.

3. Pending further guidance from the Committee, this note does not deal with the issue of the COP reviewing institutional arrangements. That subject might not need to be addressed at the first session of the COP, since the institutional arrangements in question will not be functioning until then.

II. PROVISIONS OF CONVENTION

4. The Convention contains extensive provisions relating to communication and review procedures. In summary, article 22, subparagraphs 2(a) and 2(b), sets the basic mandate of the COP to:

(a) regularly review the implementation of the Convention... in the light of the experience gained at the national, subregional, regional and international levels and on the basis of the evolution of scientific and technological knowledge;

(b) promote and facilitate the exchange of information on measures adopted by the Parties;

(c) determine the form and timetable for transmitting the information to be submitted pursuant to article 26; and

(d) review the reports and make recommendations on them.

5. Article 22, subparagraphs 2(d) and 2(h), are also relevant. They mandate the COP to review reports from subsidiary bodies and to utilize information from intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies. Article 23, subparagraphs 2(b) and 2(c), list the functions of the Permanent Secretariat as, *inter alia*:

(a) to compile and transmit reports submitted to it; and

(b) to facilitate assistance to affected developing country Parties, on request, particularly those in Africa, in the compilation and communication of required information.

6. Article 26 spells out the modalities of communicating information. It obligates each Party to send reports on implementation, through the Permanent Secretariat, to the COP, for consideration at its ordinary sessions, and to relevant subsidiary bodies. It also calls on the COP to facilitate, on request, the provision of financial and technical support to affected developing country Parties in compiling and communicating information. Finally, it details the nature of communications by different groups of countries as follows.

(a) All affected country Parties describe their strategies to combat desertification under Article 5 and provide relevant information on their implementation.

(b) Affected country Parties implementing action programmes provide a detailed description of the programmes and of their implementation.

(c) Groups of affected country Parties may make joint communications on measures at subregional and regional levels in the framework of action programmes.

(d) Developed country Parties report on measures, including the provision of financial resources, they are taking to assist in the preparation and implementation of action programmes.

7. Beyond these direct references to communication of information and review of implementation, the Convention contains other relevant provisions pointing to materials which might be useful in such an exercise.

(a) Article 10, subparagraph 2(g) requires countries preparing national action programmes to prepare progress reports on their implementation.

(b) Article 21, paragraph 5, reenforced by Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Regional Implementation Annex for Africa, charges the Global Mechanism to draw up an inventory of relevant bilateral and multilateral cooperation programmes and to provide interested Parties and organizations with information on funding patterns.

(c) Article 9, paragraph (d), of the African Annex commits affected African country Parties to establish indicators to assess and evaluate national action programmes. Similar provisions regarding indicators and benchmarks appear in article 4, subparagraph 1(f), of the Asian Annex and in article 5, paragraph (f), of the Northern Mediterranean Annex.

III. ISSUES TO BE CONSIDERED

A. Objectives and criteria

8. The successful implementation of the Convention will depend largely on the joint efforts of all Parties. Based on this premise, the primary objective of review procedure would be to share information and experience through which the Parties can together improve the effectiveness of implementation.

9. Working Group II might wish to discuss criteria used in assessing various options for designing a system of communication and review. The following are four examples of possible criteria:

(a) The system should allow the COP to assess effectively progress toward meeting the Convention's objectives and to recommend viable policies and programmes to further those objectives;

(b) The system should enhance and respect the basic thrust of the Convention, particularly its emphasis on a "bottom up" approach;

(c) The system should be transparent. Any Party, or interested organization, should have access to communications and to other review materials. To the extent possible, such materials should be in the public domain; and

(d) The system should be open to adaptation as circumstances change and experience is gained with its operation.

B. Communications from Parties

10. As Section II above indicates, communications from individual Parties would likely be the main resource for reviewing implementation. Joint communications regarding action by groups of Parties at the regional and subregional levels will, however, also play an important role. Presumably, the organizations that such groups designate as focal points for subregional and regional action programmes, or for other joint action, would communicate on behalf of the Parties involved. Most issues regarding joint communications parallel those for individual Party communications.

C. Other review materials

11. A variety of reports and analyses might form a basis for reviewing individual and joint communications from Parties. The following are some possibilities for consideration.

Permanent Secretariat compilations

12. Given the potentially high volume of communications, it would probably not be practical for the COP to review them *in toto*. There would therefore need to be some method for distilling them to manageable size. Permanent Secretariat compilations are a standard way of doing this. There are a number of possibilities for structuring such compilations. The Permanent Secretariat could,

for example, compile excerpts or summaries of communications. Alternatively, it could prepare a synthesis report describing trends in implementation.

Expert analysis

13. It would also be possible to commission analysis of communications by ad hoc groups of experts supported by the Permanent Secretariat.

Reports of subsidiary bodies

14. Both the Committee on Science and Technology (CST) and the Global Mechanism could potentially assist, as appropriate, with the process of reviewing implementation.

(a) Article 22 of the Convention requires the COP to conduct its reviews "on the basis of the evolution of scientific and technological knowledge." A report from the Committee on Science and Technology would be an obvious way to ensure appropriate input. The CST might also be requested to analyse other review materials and submit comments on their scientific and technological aspects to the COP.

(b) At a later stage, the INCD will consider the operational modalities of the Global Mechanism. It could facilitate the review process, for example in assembling, as part of its reports to the COP, information and data on financial flows and on patterns of assistance related to Convention implementation.

Reports of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

15. Article 22 of the Convention empowers the COP to utilize information provided by competent intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations at all levels to contribute to its review processes. In the case of intergovernmental organizations, this would be a natural follow-up to the reports that the INCD has requested on activities in support of the resolution on urgent action for Africa. There is also a case for contributions from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) because of the Convention's emphasis on popular participation and their role in preparing and implementing action programmes.

D. Guidelines for review materials

16. Guidelines could facilitate and simplify the review process. In particular, if properly framed and not overly detailed, they could make communications and reports easier to prepare, easier to synthesize and easier to digest. They need to be flexible enough, however, to accommodate the differing circumstances and capacities of Parties and organizations. Working Group II may wish to evaluate the desirability and feasibility of guidelines in the areas below.

Format and content

17. As indicated above, the Convention itself provides very general guidelines on the content of individual and joint communications from Parties. The COP might wish to amplify these guidelines to specify more precisely the categories of information to be communicated and the format for their presentation. It could also agree on guidelines for other review materials it decided to employ, such

as any reports from the Permanent Secretariat, subsidiary bodies, experts and organizations. Any such guidelines would have to be adapted on the basis of experience gained. They would also have to be tailored to three successive phases of the Convention's implementation, realizing that all Parties would probably not progress through the first two phases at the same time.

(a) In the first phase, communications would concentrate on activities related to preparing action programmes. Exchange of information on such activities, for example on participatory processes and partnership arrangements, would be beneficial to the Parties, as well as to competent intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

(b) In the middle phase, the content of action programmes would be the focus of attention. The Convention, particularly in the regional implementation annexes, already contains substantial guidance on the content of national, subregional and regional programmes.

(c) In the final phase, communications would deal with the implementation, evaluation and evolution of the programmes.

Reporting of relevant institutional information

18. In order to facilitate exchanges of information and informal contacts, both within and outside the review process, it might be desirable to have Parties and relevant organizations submit and update certain types of institutional information. The Permanent Secretariat would then incorporate such information in data bases and/or directories that would be widely available. Examples of institutional data include the names, addresses and phone numbers of national, subregional, regional and organizational focal points and coordinating bodies, the membership of national coordinating committees and lists of participants in consultative processes.

Requirement of summary

19. Summaries of communications and, depending on content, other review materials would improve readability. They would also enhance integration of communications into more general reports. Once Working Group II discusses the nature of review materials, it could consider the question of which ones would benefit from summarization.

Length limitations

20. Because of the Convention's depth of coverage, it would be difficult to specify precise length limitations for communications. The circumstances of Parties differ; the content of reports based on them is not predictable in advance. It might be possible, however, to decide on some general indications of length ranges. Length limitations on summaries would present fewer problems and are probably worthy of consideration, particularly since they might reduce expenses if translations were employed.

Utilization of quantitative material

21. Two types of statistical information might be particularly relevant to the review process. The first is indicators to assess action programmes and to

evaluate their implementation. The second is data on financial flows and assistance programmes supporting the implementation of action programmes. Both of these are complex areas fraught with conceptual problems. In each case, devising guidelines for the inclusion of data in communications and reports would involve considerable work by government experts and competent organizations. Such guidelines would not be relevant, however, until the phase of reporting on implementation of action programmes was reached.

E. Timing of communications

22. The timing of communications, both from individual Parties and from groups of Parties, will also play a key role in assuring the efficiency of the review process. Considerations in determining timing include its effect on the quality of communications and its impact on the volume of materials that the COP can feasibly review in a single session.

Frequency of communications

23. One element of timing concerns the frequency of communications. The interval between communications need not be the same for the categories of Parties identified in subparagraphs (a) to (d) of this note's paragraph 6. Similarly, it could vary for each of the review phases tentatively listed in subparagraphs (a) to (c) of paragraph 17. In this framework, communications could be submitted every year, every two years or even less frequently.

Rotation of communications

24. A second element is the possibility of rotating communications. This means that communications in the same category would be submitted on different schedules to even out the workload of the COP. For example, half of the affected country Parties could submit communications at a given COP session and the other half at the next session. In considering rotation, as well as frequency, of communications, article 22, paragraph 4, of the Convention should be taken into account. It determines that, unless the COP decides otherwise, the first four sessions of the COP will be held annually while later sessions will be scheduled every two years.

F. Modalities of review

25. Certain modalities of the review process will affect its efficiency. In particular, decisions on these details could have significant budgetary implications.

Language of communications

26. It is standard convention practice for Parties to submit communications in any of a COP's official languages. Working Group II might also wish to consider the possibility of communications in another official language being accompanied, if possible, by a French or English version. Several environmental conventions utilize a similar procedure, which reduces costs and facilitates the processing of communications.

Translation and distribution of review materials

27. Many review materials, for example reports from the Permanent Secretariat and subsidiary bodies, would be distributed as official documents of the COP in all its official languages. This may not be feasible, however, in the case of communications from Parties and reports from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Since these materials would be relatively lengthy and numerous, it would be very costly to translate and distribute them in the normal fashion. In order to ensure transparency, it might be better to merely make them available on request in their original form and then synthesize them in some fashion. It would be less costly, but still expensive, to translate and distribute brief summaries if the COP decided to require them.

Assistance for developing country communications

28. The COP will need to consider how it and the Permanent Secretariat can, pursuant to article 23, subparagraph 2(c), and article 26, paragraph 7, of the Convention, facilitate assistance to developing countries, particularly those in Africa, in the compilation and communication of information. Examples of possible forms for such assistance include development of computer software for standardizing formats, help in the drafting of communications, translation of communications, or summaries thereof, and the services of consultants to help develop and organize quantitative material in them.

G. Products of review

29. There is no explicit provision in the Convention for giving wide public distribution to selected review materials. In the interest of transparency, the COP may wish to consider the distribution of review materials beyond participants in its sessions.

Published products

30. In this connection, one possible step would be publication of a periodic report summarizing the major conclusions of the review process. Such a report could be based on the deliberations of the COP, as well as on any synthesis reports from the Permanent Secretariat or from subsidiary bodies.

Electronic products

31. Other possible steps would be the posting to the INTERNET of selected review materials or their inclusion in a CD-ROM disk. Both of these alternatives would require relatively little effort and cost, assuming the materials were available in word processing format. The Secretariat is already working with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the publishers of the Earth Negotiations Bulletin to post to the INTERNET the Convention itself (in several languages), INCD documents and other materials related to the Convention. Particularly as more developing countries gain greater and more affordable INTERNET access, using a similar approach for review materials is a promising method of publicizing Convention implementation.

H. Evolution of review system

32. The COP would not have to decide at its first session on all of the above issues as they relate to all of the three phases of implementation tentatively listed in this note's paragraph 17. The COP could, for example, if the INCD so decided, assess the status of action programme preparation, including the development of consultative processes, at its first session. It could then concentrate during several subsequent sessions on reviewing action programmes themselves, including partnership arrangements that may be associated with them. Under this type of scenario, the COP would not take decisions regarding the system for reviewing action programme implementation until it had experience with the nature of the programmes.

IV. PRACTICES OF RELATED CONVENTIONS

33. In selecting the above issues for consideration, and in analysing them, the Secretariat reviewed available documentation on the review systems that certain related conventions employ. It also consulted closely with secretariats located in the Geneva area. They included the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Convention on Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (the Basel Convention) and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (the Ramsar Convention).

34. Given the vast differences in their subject matter, none of these conventions can provide a precise model for review of implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification. Some of their review practices can, however, provide useful indications of directions the COP may wish to consider. To this end, the Annex contains a table briefly summarizing review practices under four of these conventions, abstracting as much as possible from their substance. Such a table obviously cannot do justice to the details of complex review processes so it should be regarded as indicative. The Secretariat can provide the INCD with more information on specific points if needed.

35. The Biodiversity Convention is not part of the compilation in the Annex because basic decisions on its review system will not be taken until the second session of its Conference of the Parties late in 1995. Article 26 of the Biodiversity Convention requires each Party to report at intervals on measures it has taken to implement that convention. Article 23 mandates the Conference of the Parties to establish the form and intervals for such communications and to consider them along with reports from subsidiary bodies. While the Biodiversity Convention does not specifically provide for it, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) assists developing countries in the preparation of communications required by that convention.

V. OPTIONS FOR FUTURE CONSIDERATION

36. The INCD will need to provide guidance to the Secretariat on preparations for discussion of this item in Working Group II at the eighth session of the Committee. If the Committee wished, the Secretariat could do some or all of the following at this or at a later stage:

(a) provide further information and analysis regarding specific issues of particular interest raised in Section IV, or on other issues that Working Group II identifies;

(b) compile the views of INCD members on these issues as evidenced by statements in Working Group II at the seventh session and/or by subsequent written submissions; and

(c) present a paper with the elements of a possible INCD recommendation to the COP, perhaps with options reflecting the views of INCD members.

ANNEX

PRACTICES OF RELATED CONVENTIONS
IN REVIEWING IMPLEMENTATION

Practices		Climate Change	Basel	CITES	Ramsar
OBJECTIVES OF REVIEW		Exchange of information to facilitate implementation	Assessment of convention's effectiveness in achieving goals	Assessment of compliance, with recommendations to countries	Exchange of information to determine priority areas for action
REVIEW MATERIALS					
1.	Nature of communications from individual Parties	Two basic reports with different content/timing for developed and developing country Parties	Basic reports plus special reports when conditions change or when COP requests them	Two basic reports plus special reports as conditions change	National reports to triennial sessions of COP
2.	Utilization of joint communications from Parties	Provided for in convention but none received to date	No specific provisions in convention	No specific provisions but some submissions	No specific provisions but regional reports routinely submitted
3.	Nature of secretariat compilation of communications	General overview of country reports	Summary of country reports	Report on national reports	Summary of national communications with comments
4.	Utilization of expert analysis of communications	Ten page reports by expert teams nominated by governments and international agencies, which also assist with secretariat synthesis	Experts assist with secretariat compilation when independent knowledge of technical matters required	If Secretariat requests information, party can initiate expert inquiry; panels of experts also review specific matters	No, technical staff of secretariat provides needed expert knowledge
5.	Utilization of reports of subsidiary bodies	Subsidiary bodies on implementation and science/ technology consider communications and report to COP	Ad hoc committee of COP reviews implementation and reports to COP	Standing, Plants and Animals Committees review communications and report to COP	COP requests special reports on implementation from Standing Committee and Science and Technology Review Panel
6.	Utilization of reports of inter-governmental organizations (IGOs)	No, but not precluded	Provisions for COP receiving reports from competent IGOs	No formal system (except for marine species) but Secretariat gets information from IGOs	Provisions for COP requesting reports and statistics from competent IGOs
7.	Utilization of reports of non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	No, but not precluded	Provisions for COP receiving reports from any competent NGO	Variety of NGO materials utilized by Secretariat/ summarized for COP	Provisions for COP requesting and receiving reports from competent NGOs

Practices		Climate Change	Basel	CITES	Ramsar
GUIDELINES FOR PARTIES' COMMUNICATIONS					
1.	Format and content	Flexible formats with precise guidelines on information to be included	Eight categories of information specified	Detailed formats and other guidance in COP resolutions	Detailed formats and guidance from Standing Committee and secretariat
2.	Reporting of relevant institutional information	Not as such	Annual report giving information on competent authorities and focal points	Information on country scientific and management authorities	List of relevant national authorities
3.	Length limitations	No limit	No limit	No limit	No limit
4.	Requirement of summary	Ten page summary required	No summary required	Summary of annual trade controls report required	No summary required
5.	Utilization of quantitative material	Comparable methodologies for key data	Form for providing data	Nature of statistics specified	Comparable statistics on listed wetlands
TIMING OF REVIEWS					
1.	Frequency of communications	Generally, 1st in 1994, 2d in 1997 (developed countries);1st in 1997 (developing countries	Annually, or when significant new developments occur	Every one or two years depending on information	Every three years and when significant changes in listed wetlands occur
2.	Rotation of communications	To be examined at later stage	No	No	No
MODALITIES OF REVIEW					
1.	Language of communications from Parties	In official UN language and if possible, English	In official UN language and, if possible, English	In one of 3 official convention languages	In one of 3 working languages of convention
2.	Official translation of communications from Parties	Summaries translated in official languages	No	No	No
3.	Distribution of communications from Parties and of other review materials	Wide distribution of communications and other review materials	Wide distribution of communications and other review materials	Communications on request; other materials distributed widely	Wide distribution of communications and other review materials
4.	Assistance for communications from developing country Parties	Yes, as priority of financing mechanism in GEF	Yes, from secretariat if requested	Yes, Secretariat puts trade statistics in required format if requested	No

Practices		Climate Change	Basel	CITES	Ramsar
PUBLIC PRODUCTS OF REVIEW					
1.	Publications	Published report, at interval to be decided, on implementation	Selected information published at request of COP	Reports of secretariat published	National reports published untranslated
2.	Electronic products	Key materials available on Internet and later on CD-ROM	Computer bulletin board service and computerized data bases available	Wide variety of computerized data bases resulting from country and other reports	Electronic products still in planning stage
EVOLUTION OF REVIEW SYSTEM		Designed to evolve over time	COP to consider evaluation report in September 1995	Overall evaluation currently underway	Designed to evolve over time

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Agenda item 3

IMPLEMENTATION OF URGENT ACTION FOR AFRICA AND ACTION IN OTHER REGIONS: COMPILATION OF INFORMATION

Note by the Secretariat

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GE.95-62109

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Paragraph 6 of the Committee's resolution entitled "Work Programme for the Interim Period" (document A/AC.241/L.24), adopted at its sixth session, invited

> "INCD members, United Nations programmes and agencies, as well as relevant intergovernmental organizations, to submit to the Secretariat updated reports on measures taken or planned for the implementation of the urgent action for Africa and action in other regions..."

2. The same paragraph requested the Secretariat to prepare a compilation of such reports for the seventh session. This note, along with accompanying documentation, responds to that request.

3. The note provides a brief summary of contributions from governments and organizations, highlighting the major points of submissions that the Secretariat received by 16 June 1995. The summaries concentrate on concrete new measures taken since the adoption of the Convention in June 1994 that were not covered in document A/AC.241/30. The summaries are divided into sections covering the urgent action for Africa and action in other regions, including world-wide activities.

4. For fuller details, the Committee can consult document A/AC.241/Misc.3. The addenda to that document will contain the full text of all submissions received, including those reaching the Secretariat after 16 June 1995.

II. MEASURES IN SUPPORT OF URGENT ACTION IN AFRICA

5. Namibia

(a) Initiation of phase II activities of the national programme to combat desertification, which was agreed at a workshop in 1994, under the auspices of the national coordinating body chaired by the Environment Directorate.

(b) Extensive public awareness activities, including fifty press and television pieces, a media workshop, a television documentary and special materials for World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought (Desertification Day).

6. Sudan

(a) Holding of a national awareness workshop 5-7 July 1995.

(b) Updating of the five-year National Action Programme (NAP) developed in parallel with the INCD negotiation process, along with an examination of the geographical extent of desertification.

(c) Issuance of a postage stamp to commemorate Desertification Day.

7. Canada

(a) Financial and technical support for the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) in its role as focal point for the West African subregional action programme.

(b) Provision of resources totalling 18 million Canadian dollars to a Canadian non-governmental organization (NGO) in support of a programme to coordinate NGO activities related to desertification in the Sahel, as well as funds to enhance the capacity of five African NGOs.

(c) Publication of a three-volume review of fifty-six desertification control projects in Africa.

(d) Funding of participation of five African NGOs in the INCD process.

(e) Planning of a wide variety of programmes to support the development of NAPs, particularly by fostering local participation.

8. Finland

(a) Undertaking or continuation of thirty-four projects related to combating desertification in twelve African countries during the period 1994-1998.

9. France

(a) Approval in March 1995 of a project of 12 million French Francs to support CILSS activities related to the Convention, including 1.4 million Francs for the development of NAPs and of a subregional action programme for West Africa.

(b) Approval, also in March 1995, of a 15 million Franc project to support activities of the Sahara/Sahel Observatory (OSS) relating to information methodologies and networking of monitoring centres, to facilitate the development of information systems, data bases and research facilities related to desertification in Africa, and to strengthen the Regional Environmental Monitoring Centre in Nairobi.

(c) Launching of a research programme on irrigation systems, undertaken with research institutes in four Sahelian countries.

(d) Preparation of a project on forestry administration and fuelwood commercialization in rural communities in Mali.

10. Germany

(a) Activation of a DM 5 million "Enabling Fund", managed by GTZ, to assist affected African countries *inter alia* in reviewing past experience in combating desertification, in developing data bases, in strengthening institutional capacity, in harnessing local know-how, and in financing consultancy and coordination inputs needed for the conclusion of partnership agreements.

(b) Implementation of activities in Benin and Mali financed from the "Enabling Fund".

11. Japan

(a) A survey mission to Senegal to identify specific measures to support preparation of Senegal's NAP.

12. Portugal

(a) Technical assistance to Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Angola and Mozambique in the areas of rural development and capacity building.

(b) Participation in selected round-table meetings being set up as part of the urgent action in Africa.

13. Switzerland

(a) Implementation in 1994 of projects totalling 14.8 million Swiss Francs in the Sahel, Kenya and Ethiopia.

(b) Financing, provided through the Secretariat of the Convention and amounting to 250,000 Swiss Francs, for public awareness days to enhance understanding of the Convention in affected African countries.

14. United Kingdom

(a) Distribution, for use at twenty national public awareness days in Africa, of a Users' Guide to the Convention, now available in English, French and Spanish, aimed primarily at the NGO community in Africa.

(b) A grant to Earth Action, an NGO based in the United Kingdom, for a public awareness campaign on combating desertification in Africa.

(c) Assistance to the Government of Botswana for the development of its NAP.

15. United States of America (USA)

(a) Work with a number of governments and other donors to review past national efforts, define donor roles in NAPs so as to avoid duplication, ensure the most efficient use of National Environmental Action Plans (NEAPs) and similar frameworks, and identify practical measures to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought.

(b) Undertaking of an appropriate leadership role among donors in Senegal and Niger.

16. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)

(a) Contributions to workshops organized by FAO member governments and subregional organizations in Africa to discuss preparation of action programmes.

(b) Special assistance to Mali, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Government of Germany, for national and subnational workshops, involving local populations, NGOs and international partners, to help formulate a NAP.

(c) Planned assistance to the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) for the development of a subregional action programme for East Africa.

17. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

(a) Approval by IFAD's Executive Board of a pilot technical assistance grant programme to assist affected African countries during the interim period, with an initial allocation of $1.15 million.

(b) Approval of additional grant programmes focusing on research topics of direct relevance to the protection of fragile areas in drylands, and ongoing consideration of more programmes of a similar nature.

(c) Assistance to affected African countries, including notably Niger, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Mali, Uganda, Botswana and Ethiopia, in the preparation of NAPs, along with ongoing discussions on help to African subregional organizations.

(d) Enhancement of IFAD's institutional capacity through creation of a new Economic Policy and Resource Strategy Department concentrating on Africa.

(e) Approval since September 1994 of nine investment projects in affected African countries with a total value of approximately $180 million.

18. Sahara/Sahel Observatory (OSS)

(a) Adoption of the Convention as the strategic framework for all OSS programmes, along with appropriate guiding principles for OSS activities, including training programmes for African decision makers, a long-term monitoring network, and projects to strengthen African scientific capacity.

(b) Development of a specialized guide to the Convention for use by scientists, technicians and project managers.

(c) Strengthening of contacts between OSS members and African subregional organizations, particularly through a workshop held in Paris, 3-5 May 1995.

(d) Public awareness activities, including an exhibit and distribution of OSS documents.

19. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and its Office to Combat Desertification and Drought (UNSO)

(a) Earmarking of US$ 3.6 million from UNDP/UNSO resources to support initiation of national, subregional and regional action programmes and capacity building in affected countries.

(b) Collaboration with the Inter-agency Planning Group for Environmental Funds to develop innovative approaches to national desertification funds.

(c) Support for preparation of NAPs in twenty-four countries, including organization of national forums bringing together key participants in the process.

(d) Institutional support to the Organization for African Unity (OAU), as well as four African subregional organizations, in the preparation of regional and subregional action programmes.

(e) Support for "awareness days", celebration of Desertification Day and other public awareness activities throughout the Continent, including production of two videos on the problem of desertification in Africa.

(f) Organization of two regional training workshops for twenty-five affected countries, one in French and one in English, to enhance understanding of the Convention's provisions.

20. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

(a) Studies to analyse five river-flow regimes in Western and Central Africa and to identify major aquifers of the Sahara/Sahel region (in collaboration with OSS.

(b) Field projects on soil conservation, reforestation and alternative livelihoods, such as the Cooperative Integrated Project on Savannah Ecosystems in Ghana.

(c) Regional training seminars in the Sahel to enhance the scientific capacity of Sahelian countries in relation to desertification, as well as a Sahelian Education Programme on Drought and Desertification (in collaboration with the Sahel Institute).

21. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)1/

(a) Provision of financial assistance to the OAU Ad Hoc Group of Experts (so far amounting to US$150,000), to some subregional organizations, African governments and African NGOs, including through the Interim Secretariat of the Convention.

(b) Provision of financial assistance through the UNEP/UNDP Joint Venture Agreement for activities related to the Convention and urgent action for Africa, mainly in West Africa.

(c) Identification of the components of UNEP's support in the field of information and awareness raising, coordination of Convention responses, enhanced partnership, and improved results at national, subregional and regional levels, for the implementation of the resolution on urgent measures for Africa in UNEP's draft Strategy-Horizon 2002, and in the Revised 1994-95 Desertification Control Programme Workplan.

(d) Adoption of the proposed UNEP Programme of Work for the biennium 1996-97 by the 18th Governing Council with a 9% allocation of the total Environment Programme budget to desertification control.

(e) Provision of the Secretariat of the African Deserts and Arid Lands Committee (ADALCO), and financial sponsorship of two ADALCO meetings: in Burkina Faso (November 1994) to develop a strategy for the elaboration of a regional action programme for Africa; and in New York (January 1995) to prepare and coordinate the participation of African States in the INCD's sixth session.

1/In addition to UNEP's own activities summarized here, the UNEP report contains a detailed overview of activities in support of the urgent action for Africa.

22. World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

(a) Sponsorship of a training seminar on drought preparedness and management in Western Africa in Banjul, the Gambia, 4-9 September 1995 and, subject to the availability of funds, of a similar seminar for the Maghreb countries late in 1995 or in 1996, as well as of a workshop on Sub-Saharan drought in Trieste, Italy 31 July to 4 August 1995.

(b) A feasibility study on the networking of institutions and agencies concerned with drought monitoring and early warning in Africa.

III. MEASURES IN SUPPORT OF ACTION IN OTHER REGIONS AND WORLD WIDE

23. China

(a) Establishment of a Senior Expert Consultant Group, consisting of academic and government experts, to advise the National Committee for implementation of the Convention.

(b) Creation of a National Desertification Research and Development Centre and a National Training Centre for Combating Desertification, to complement the National Desertification Monitoring Centre previously reported.

(c) Identification, as part of the five-year national action programme for combating desertification, of specific measures to reverse land degradation in different arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas.

24. Iran

(a) Formation of an Executive Committee of the National Committee to Combat Desertification, which will formulate the details of Iran's NAP, and a committee to organize the commemoration of Desertification Day.

(b) Participation in a meeting on action related to the Convention in the Asia-Pacific region, held in Rangoon 10-13 April 1995.

(c) Translation of the Convention into Farsi as part of its submission to the Iranian parliament for ratification.

(d) A special budget allocations for anti-desertification activities.

25. The Phillippines

(a) Launching of several country studies and a resource information management system that tracks activities related to the Convention.

(b) Mounting of seminars, workshops and public awareness programmes, some organized by the private sector, to enhance understanding of sustainable development issues, including desertification.

26. Canada

(a) Wide distribution of an information kit on the Convention, mailed to coincide with Desertification Day.

27. Finland

(a) A survey of Finnish development projects related to desertification, including contributions to multilateral programmes.

28. France

(a) Financial support for the International NGO Network on Desertification (RIOD).

(b) Translation of relevant issues of the Earth Negotiation Bulletin into French, in collaboration with the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (ACCT).

29. Japan

(a) Identification of desertification as one of the major areas of global environmental issues in the Japanese Environment Basic Plan, adopted in December 1994.

(b) A twenty-one percent increase, starting in 1995, in the national budget for research and other domestic activities related to desertification.

(c) Provision of financial support (US$100,000) and experts for the International Symposium on Sustainable Water Management in Arid and Semi-Arid Regions, held in Israel 15-19 May 1995.

(d) Production of brochures, posters and other public awareness materials in connection with Desertification Day.

(e) Drafting and publication of a preliminary Japanese translation of the Convention.

30. Portugal

(a) Participation in the Northern Mediterranean Regional Desertification Conference, held 26-28 June 1995 in Almeria, Spain to initiate implementation of the regional implementation annex for that area.

(b) Establishment of two national coordination groups, one for domestic activities related to the Convention, the other for external activities.

(c) Translation of the Convention into Portuguese, with distribution to Portuguese-speaking countries.

(d) Preparation of public awareness materials, including ones geared to the celebration of Desertification Day.

31. Switzerland

(a) Implementation in 1994 of projects to combat desertification in India and Pakistan totalling 2.5 million Swiss Francs.

(b) Financing of a study, organized in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention, of desertification in the Jordan Valley of the Middle East.

(c) Opening of a credit line of 1 million Swiss Francs to be drawn down in 1995/1996 to support Convention-related activities.

(d) Financial support, amounting to 50,000 Swiss Francs, for the production by the Centre for Our Common Future, in collaboration with the Secretariat, of a simplified version of the Convention.

(e) Support for the establishment of RIOD and for the travel of NGOs to INCD sessions.

32. United Kingdom (UK)

(a) A grant to assist in the financing of RIOD.

(b) Financing of a conference of regional NGOs in Asia organized by the Society for Conservation and Protection of Environment.

(c) Completion of a study on desertification indicators, particularly at the community level, carried out by the UK Natural Resources Institute and UNDP.

33. FAO

(a) Endorsement by the FAO Council of new measures decentralizing and refocusing activities on technology transfer to increase food production in food deficit countries.

(b) Organization of a joint seminar with IFAD in May 1995 on the preparation of NAPs.

34. IFAD

(a) Establishment of an Inter-Departmental Task Force to coordinate IFAD activities related to the Convention.

(b) Cooperation with the Secretariat and the Centre for Our Common Future, as well as financial support, for the production and distribution of a simplified version of the Convention.

(c) Organization of a forum on poverty and land degradation to discuss with forty NGOs how IFAD can work with them in the elaboration of NAPs.

(d) Collaboration with the Secretariat to prepare an international meeting on the importance of local participatory development programmes in the implementation of the Convention and to conduct a study on the enhancement of the flow of funds to the local level.

(e) Organization, in collaboration with the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of a symposium on poverty and land degradation to celebrate Desertification Day.

35. UNDP/UNSO

(a) Initial discussions with eight Latin American and Caribbean countries regarding a review of existing programmes to combat desertification.

(b) Initial consultations with UNEP and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), as well as with selected Asian countries, regarding the preparation of NAPs.

(c) Collaboration with interested partners in the development of operational indicators for desertification assessment and monitoring.

(d) Initiation, with interested partners, of a global programme to facilitate information exchange on sustainable water management, as well as joint sponsorship of an international workshop on that subject.

(e) Development, with interested NGOs, of a conceptual framework for effective participation of NGOs in the NAP process.

(f) Conclusion of a new joint venture arrangement with UNEP, open to other partners, covering anti-desertification activities world wide.

(g) Contacts with two hundred twenty-five foundations, corporations and individuals to encourage private support for affected countries.

36. UNESCO

(a) Cooperation with other international bodies to monitor dryland ecosystems, including through the use of satellite remote sensing data.

37. UNEP

(a) Celebration of Desertification Day in Nairobi, on the theme "Drylands, Desertification and People", with conferences on technical issues, a poster display, paintings, a film show and a field visit to a Kenyan national project.

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE FOR
THE ELABORATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION
TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION IN THOSE COUNTRIES
EXPERIENCING SERIOUS DROUGHT AND/OR
DESERTIFICATION, PARTICULARLY IN AFRICA
Seventh session
Nairobi, 7-18 August 1995
Agenda item 5

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION AS REGARDS EXTRABUDGETARY FUNDS

Note by the Secretariat

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By its Resolution 47/188 of 22 December 1992, the General Assembly established a Special Voluntary Fund and a Trust Fund, both administered by the Head of the Ad Hoc Secretariat under the authority of the Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN). These funds were established with a view:

(a) to assist developing countries affected by desertification and drought, in particular the least developed countries, to participate fully and effectively in the negotiation process; and

(b) to supplement limited regular budget resources in financing the negotiating process.

2. Subsequently, Resolution 49/234 of 23 December 1994 adopted by the 49th Session of the General Assembly extended the mandate of these funds for the interim period. It also amended the terms of reference of the INCD Trust Fund to take into consideration the recommendations of the Committee regarding the participation of NGOs in its sessions.

3. This document reviews pledges and contributions made to both INCD funds. As the Committee requested at its Sixth Session, it also summarizes the Secretariat's utilization of UN regular budget resources during the biennium 1994-1995.

II. REGULAR BUDGET RESOURCES

4. Regular budget resources are used essentially to cover expenses related to staff, travel, communications and consultancies, as well as standard operating expenses such as maintenance and supplies. Appendix A shows the Secretariat's total regular budget allotment for the biennium 1994-1995 by object of expenditure. Appendix B shows regular budget expenditures during the biennium through May 1995.

5. Various expenditures on staff covered the services of the 5 professional and 4 general service posts carried under the Regular Budget (1 D-2, 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3 and 4 GS).

6. For the biennium 1994-1995 an allotment of US$ 236,900 was issued for official travel of staff. The bulk of this allotment was used for the participation of the Secretariat staff in the Third, Fifth and Sixth sessions of the INCD, held respectively in New York, Paris and New York.

7. Consultancy resources were mainly used for meetings and services of the International Panel of Experts on Desertification. Consultants were also employed in 1995 for the organization and promotion of awareness and information campaigns as well as for ad hoc activities for which the relevant expertise was not available within the Secretariat.

8. In this regard, the Secretariat launched, with the assistance of "Earth Action", an experienced International NGO, media and parliamentarian campaigns. The cost of these two campaigns was roughly US$ 54,000. They took place prior to the World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought, targeting journalists and parliamentarians worldwide to draw their attention to the problem of desertification and to the innovative approach adopted by the Convention.

III. TRUST FUND

9. The General Assembly, by its Resolution 47/188, paragraph 13, decided that the "negotiating process shall be funded through existing UN Budgetary Resources, without negatively affecting its programmed activities, and through voluntary contributions to a Trust Fund established specifically to that purpose for the duration of the negotiations." It also urged "governments, and regional economic integration organizations to contribute generously to the Trust Fund."

10. The situation concerning pledges and contributions to the Trust Fund as of 30 June 1995 is shown in Appendix C.

11. As of May 1995, recorded expenditures from the Fund for the biennium 1994-1995 amounted to US$ 2,031,295. After provision for support costs and operating reserve, the Fund is virtually exhausted. Trust Fund expenditures incurred in support of Secretariat activities are summarized in Appendix D.

12. The Secretariat has established contacts and concluded agreements with several countries, as well as with agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations, to enlist their support for ongoing extrabudgetary activities in the following four fields, which the sections below summarize.

(a) Organizations of national awareness seminars

(b) Subregional consultation processes

(c) Public information

(d) Grass-roots implementation of the Convention

Organization of national awareness seminars

13. The Secretariat has facilitated the launching of national awareness seminars concerning the implementation of the Convention and the Resolution on Urgent Action for Africa. By promoting contacts between the various partners working at the national level, these seminars will facilitate the integration into the implementation process of institutions or organizations that may not yet be involved in it and encourage them to give it greater priority. As a presentation and exchange fora, these seminars can also provide the opportunity to bring together important actors in civil society, as well as field representatives of donor agencies.

14. Each seminar can be organized at a cost of roughly US$ 8,000. In this respect, the Government of Switzerland has contributed US$ 183,500 for the organization of national seminars in Africa. The Swiss contribution has allowed the launching of the seminars in a first group of twenty African countries. Based on a schedule agreed individually with each concerned country, and with the active support of relevant subregional organizations, as of 32 July, seminars would have been organized in the following countries:

April	Cape Verde, Eritrea
May	Burkina Faso, Chad, Egypt, Mauritania
June	Benin, Ethiopia, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Zambia
July	Cote d'Ivoire, Sudan, Uganda

15. The Secretariat is discussing the modalities of financing further awareness seminars in Africa with other interested donor countries. If sufficient resources are available, the objective would be to hold such seminars in all countries that request them, in Africa as well as in other regions.

Subregional consultation processes

16. The subregional consultation processes take the form of seminars organized by a relevant subregional organization acting as coordinating agency with the support of the Secretariat. They bring together representatives of the governments of a given subregion, donor countries and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to discuss the implementation in the subregion of the Convention and of the INCD Resolution on Urgent Action in Africa.

They are organized in conjunction with a workshop that gathers media professionals of the same subregion.

17. These seminars and workshops will provide all parties involved with an opportunity to increase their level of knowledge about the Convention and to formulate a clear and common view of their obligations and respective roles. These fora will also allow participants to be informed of the latest developments regarding the Convention and their impact on activities in the subregion.

18. The terms of reference and goals of these seminars are presented in detail in a document prepared by the Secretariat. This document has already been sent to some donor countries and is available upon request.

19. The Government of Denmark has contributed US$ 112,900 to the Trust Fund to help organize subregional consultations in East Africa and the Government of Norway US$ 142,000 for those in Southern Africa. The Government of Canada has provided financing directly to Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) for the West African consultations.

Public information

20. The Secretariat, which faces an increasing demand for information, has launched the preliminary phase of an information programme. It is centered at this stage on the production and distribution of materials that facilitate implementation of the Convention. These materials will deliver to several different audiences unbiased and carefully balanced information on the various dimensions of the Convention in easily accessible language. The target audiences include national policy makers, development practitioners, economic and business leaders, NGOs, journalists and the public in general.

21. The aim is to create materials that are unique: they will have the credibility and the authority of the United Nations, they will be created and reviewed by leading experts in all relevant disciplines and they will be attractively packaged, well written and concise. These materials comprise the following, some of which will be packaged in a Convention kit.

(a) The Convention text in an attractive booklet format, with an accompanying explanatory leaflet, in English, French, Arabic, Spanish and Portuguese

(b) A simplified version of the Convention in a booklet entitled "Down to Earth", initially in English, French, Spanish and Arabic, but later in other languages including the languages most widely spoken in affected areas

(c) Ten fact sheets covering the main aspects of the Convention and providing policy makers and other target audiences with greater access to high quality information, initially in French, English and Spanish

(d) A slide presentation to assist in promotional activities for the ratification and implementation of the Convention

(e) A "home page" on the Internet World Wide Web containing INCD documents and other materials related to the Convention

22. The official launching of the booklets coincided with the first celebration of the World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought. On that occasion, the Secretariat also organized, in collaboration with the International Academy of the Environment, a policy dialogue that gathered 25 experts from all regions of the world to discuss the theme "Combatting Desertification Through Alternative Energy Strategies : A Focus on Africa."

23. In initiating its public information programme, the Secretariat utilized significant assistance form the governments of Switzerland and Denmark, as well

as from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Denmark contributed through the Trust Fund for the production of the Convention Kit and Convention Booklet. Switzerland, IFAD and UNEP contributed directly to the Center for Our Common Future, a Geneva-based international NGO, which supervised the writing, editing and production of the simplified version of the Convention. UNEP's Information Unit for Conventions also supervised and co-financed the initial production of the Convention booklet and explanatory leaflet in English, French and Arabic. It also made possible the initiation of a World Wide Web home page on desertification.

Grass-roots implementation of the Convention

24. IFAD has agreed to contribute US$ 400,000 to the INCD Trust Fund. As indicated below, part of this contribution will be used for the recruitment of one general service staff member. The balance is earmarked for facilitation and coordination of activities related to the involvement of affected communities in the implementation of the Convention, as well as for promotion of initiatives for dissemination of information on its implementation. In addition, the Secretariat is in contact with several governments and organizations to obtain financing for NGO participation in INCD sessions.

25. In light of the discussion above and given the current status of the Fund, the INCD may wish to call upon potential donors to contribute to the Trust Fund and give further guidance to the Executive Secretary concerning its future use.

IV. SPECIAL VOLUNTARY FUND

26. The current status of pledges and receipts to the Special Voluntary Fund is shown in Appendix E. After provision for support costs and operating reserve, a balance of approximately US$ 255,718 remains available in that Fund. In allocating the remaining funds, priority will continue to be given to least developed countries affected by drought and desertification. The Secretariat will circulate, during the session, as an addendum to this document, a list of countries whose participation has been financed through the Fund.

27. Two budget scenarios are possible for the Special Voluntary Fund, depending on the level of contributions. The first would fund the travel of one representative from approximately seventy affected developing countries to two INCD meetings per year at an annual cost of US$900,000. The second, assuming insufficient contribution levels, would cover only one representative from least developed affected countries at an annual cost of US$550,000.

28. In light of the above and given the current status of the Fund, the INCD may wish to call upon potential donors to contribute to the Special Voluntary Fund and give further guidance to the Executive Secretary concerning its future use.

V. SECRETARIAT STAFFING SITUATION

29. The staffing situation of the Secretariat, as of May 1995, is shown in Appendix F. It does not include consultants or temporary staff hired to assist the Secretariat during sessions of the Committee.

30. Contractual arrangements relating to the positions covered by the Trust Fund continue to be of a short-term nature owing to the uncertainty of funding. The extension of the contracts of the six staff members currently financed from extra-budgetary resources depends on the timely receipt of contributions.

31. The following information is of relevance to the staffing situation of the Secretariat:

(a) FAO has extended the services of an Environmental Lawyer to assist the Secretariat on a part-time basis.

(b) IFAD has approved a contribution of US$ 400,000 to the Trust Fund. Part of this contribution will be earmarked for the recruitment of a General service staff member.

(c) UNEP has earmarked US$ 50,000 of its most recent contribution to the Trust Fund for general temporary assistance in the Secretariat.

(d) Italy has recently confirmed its willingness to second a junior professional officer to the Secretariat, who will work for one year in the field of media and communications.

(e) One temporary staff member has been recruited using Trust Fund resources to assist professional staff members in their daily work.

32. Administrative support to the Secretariat is provided by a Geneva based administrative unit of the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development (DPCSD) consisting of one professional officer and two general service staff. The unit, which functions within the framework of the Executive Office of the Department located at United Nations Headquarters, New York, also serves the Interim Secretariat of the Convention on Climate Change. The recruitment of the head of this office was completed in May 1995.

33. The workload of this administrative unit in 1995 will tax its capacity, notably in relation to financial monitoring and support for travel arrangements before and during the sessions of the Committee. This problem is being addressed in consultation with DPCSD and with central administrative services at the United Nations Headquarters.

APPENDIX A

**TOTAL REGULAR BUDGET ALLOTMENTS FOR 1994 AND 1995
BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE
(US DOLLARS)**

OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE		TOTAL ALLOTMENT 1994-1995	TOTAL ALLOTMENT 1994*	TOTAL ALLOTMENT 1995
010	Established posts	1,594,900.00	835,500.00	739,400.00
040	Consultants	904,200.00	537,700.00	366,500.00
050	Overtime & night diff.	10,300.00	4,900.00	5,400.00
100	Common staff costs	511,100.00	277,900.00	233,200.00
113	Representation allowance	1,200.00	600.00	600.00
242	Other official travel of staff	236,900.00	123,500.00	113,400.00
434	Rent/maint. data proc. equipm.	28,500.00	13,600.00	14,900.00
440	Communications	78,100.00	37,400.00	40,700.00
451	Official functions	6,300.00	4,000.00	2,300.00
490	Miscellaneous services	12,600.00	10,100.00	2,500.00
500	Supplies and materials	16,000.00	10,200.00	5,800.00
610	Office furniture and equipment	9,000.00	8,300.00	700.00
620	Data processing equipment	39,500.00	31,700.00	7,800.00
		3,428,600.00	1,895,400.00	1,533,200.00

*** As recorded in final 1994 allotment report**

APPENDIX B

TOTAL EXPENDITURES INCURRED IN 1994 AND 1995 IN THE REGULAR BUDGET BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE (US DOLLARS)

OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE		TOTAL 1994-1995	TOTAL 1994	TOTAL JANUARY-MAY 1995
010	Established posts	1,200,209.27	913,536.40	286,672.87
030	Salary	2,275.19	-	2,275.19
040	Consultants	535,058.05	480,671.08	54,386.97
050	Overtime & night diff.	3,366.80	3,366.80	-
070	Temporary posts	587.26	587.26	-
085	Other indiv. pers serv. contracts	1,562.50	1,562.50	-
100	Common staff costs	547,892.25	408,162.79	139,729.46
113	Representation allowance	986.21	736.21	250.00
242	Other official travel of staff	244,669.22	130,547.51	114,121.71
413	Supplies, maint. of premises	44.14	44.14	-
430	Rent/maint. data proc. equipm.	16,506.44	15,841.75	664.69
440	Communications	103,710.75	84,259.12	19,451.63
451	Official functions	634.23	-	634.23
464	Maint. office automation equipment	255.60	255.60	-
490	Miscellaneous services	9,496.24	8,427.05	1,069.19
500	Supplies and materials	2,092.93	1,637.15	455.78
610	Office furniture and equipment	2,161.24	711.24	1,450.00
620	Data processing equipment	28,371.24	28,371.29	-0.05
695	Miscellaneous equipment	524.92	-	524.92
		2,700,404.48	2,078,717.89	621,686.59

APPENDIX C

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TRUST FUND AS OF 30 JUNE 1995*
(US DOLLARS)

Donor Country/ Organisation	1993	1994	1995	Total
Australia	34,915	86,160		121,075
Canada	134,982	134,381	5,344	274,707
Cyprus	1,000			1,000
Denmark		200,000	211,500	411,500
Finland		89,522		89,522
France	105,542	30,362		135,904
Greece		5,000		5,000
Japan		123,300		123,300
Kenya		5,000		5,000
Netherlands	555,139			555,139
Norway	187,971	62,978	142,154	393,103
Sweden		128,287		128,287
Switzerland	125,310	456,626	196,750	778,686
Tunisia		2,000		2,000
U.S.A.	200,000	100,000		300,000
UNEP	300,000	50,000	80,000	430,000
TOTAL	**1,644,859**	**1,473,616**	**635,748**	**3,754,223**

*** Does not include pledge of 50,000 Ecu from European Union not yet received**

APPENDIX D

TRUST FUND EXPENDITURES FOR 1994-1995 AS OF 31 MAY 1995
(US Dollars)

Object code	Description	Expenditure
030	General Temporary Assistance	1,052,214
050	Overtime	7,650
060	Ad hoc expert group	33,906
210	Travel of participants	199,979
242	Other official travel of staff	259,338
300	Contractual services	25,000
440	Communication costs	3,784
800	Fellowships/grants/contributions	449,424
	Total	2,031,295

APPENDIX E

VOLUNTARY FUND CONTRIBUTION AS OF 30 JUNE 1995*
(US DOLLARS)

Donor Country	1993	1994	1995	Total
Australia		65,735		65,735
Austria		10,000		10,000
Benin		1,000		1,000
Canada	77,662		42,257	119,919
Denmark	199,985			199,985
France	103,999	50,020		154,019
Germany	185,827			185,827
Greece		5,000		5,000
Ireland		71,500		71,500
Italy	90,744			90,744
Japan		300,000		300,000
Korea		50,000		50,000
Norway	199,985	226,359		426,344
Portugal		15,000		15,000
Spain	42,024	10,000	26,479	78,503
Sweden	262,280			262,280
Switzerland	66,013			66,013
United Kingdom	161,727			161,727
TOTAL	**1,390,246**	**804,614**	**68,736**	**2,263,596**

*** Does not include pledge of 50,000 Ecu from European Union not yet received**

APPENDIX F

CCD SECRETARIAT STAFFING SITUATION AS OF 31 MAY 1995

	Regular Budget Provision to 31.12.1995	Other Sources		Total
D-2	1	0		1
D-1/L-6	1	0		1
P-5/L-5	1	1 1 1	Canada (to 15.8.95) Switzerland (to 30.4.95) WMO (to Dec 95)	4
P-4/L-4	1	0		1
P-3/L-3	1	1	Sweden (March 94 to Feb 95) with extension being processed	2
P-1/L-1	0	1	France (March 94 to Feb 95) and Trust Fund thereafter	1
Total D/P/L	5	5		10
GS	4	1	WMO (to Dec 95)	5
TOTAL	**9**	**6**		**15**